THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1774. THE [NUMBER 1633.]

NEW-YORK JOURNAL; OR, GENERAL ADVERTISER. THE

Containing the freshest ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTIC.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published 30th March, 1774.
Flour at 20/. per Cent.

A WHITE Loaf of finest Flour to weigh 1lb. 8 ½oz. for 6 Coppers.

PRICE CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel	7/ 6d	Beef per Barrel	50/ 0d
Flour	19 6	Pork	75
Brown Bread	16 0	Salt	2/3 to 2 6
West-India Rum	3 8	Bohea Tea	4 6
New-England do.	2 6	Chocol. per Doz.	21 0
Muscovado Sugar	6d 0	Spes. Wax	2 3
Single refin'd ditto	1 1	Indian Corn per Bush.	3 0
Molasses	2 1	Wood	18 to 30 0

High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Rising and Setting, till Thursday next.

D's	Age.	High Water.	rises ☉ H.	M.	sets ☉ H.	
Thursday	11	3	after 5	18	before 7	Last qr. Tuesday next.
Friday	12	3	5	17	7	
Saturday	13	7	5	16	7	
Sunday	14	8	5	15	7	
Monday	15	9	5	14	7	
Tuesday	☾	9	5	12	7	
Wednesday	17	10	5	11	7	

Days 13 Hours 24 minutes the 21st.

AN OBSERVER presents his compliments to Messrs. Byerley and Day, and hopes, notwithstanding "advantageous circumstances," they will be gracious enough to do him justice, with regard to the "false representations" which they were pleased to accuse him of, in the company's address to the publick, of last month; as it is imagined, he is not "almost altogether" *such a disguised writer*, to either of them, as they affected to represent him. It being thought, that they have, before this time, been pretty fully convinced of the truth of his representations; and, as they *then* thought his *signature* worthy of their notice, to his prejudice,—it is hoped, they will not *now* think it less so; especially when he has already facilitated the means for them to exculpate him of those *groundless aspersions*.

N. B. "THE AUTHOR" of the addresses to Messrs. Thomas Byerley and Josiah Day, which appeared in this paper, was known to the Printer, and told him, at the time of the first publication, that whenever it became necessary, he might give up the Observer's name. In consequence of which, the Printer informed Mr. Byerley, when he brought the abovementioned address, that he would speak to the author, if he desired it; but this offer was declined, in order, perhaps, the better to represent the Observer as a *disguised writer* of "false representations."—This, together with another part of these Gentlemen's conduct, relative to their *late assumed style*, will, it is thought, evince the design of some of their "undertakings." 32—

The Printer is desired to continue the foregoing till further notice.

Broad-Street, 7th April, 1774.

SCRIVENER's OFFICE, &c.

Established in JUNE, 1764.

By JOHN C. KNAPP,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, & B. R.

ON whom the PUBLIC may rely for the most candid opinion and advice, as well in all cases of law and equity, as on deeds, wills, and other writings, with such plain reasons laid down in support thereof, as to give the desired satisfaction, and many times prevent the commencing or defending such suits which only can be productive of great trouble and expence, frequently to persons in low circumstances, utter ruin.

Debts recovered in a much easier manner than by tedious suits in law, with the certainty of paying a long Bill of costs *when* the debtor proves insolvent, which in the present times is often the case.

Deeds of Gift, leases, releases, mortgages, wills, assignments, petitions, memorials, articles of agreement and co-partnership, Buttomry Bills, charter parties, arbitration bonds, awards, and all other writings drawn effectually to answer the purposes intended. ALSO, Letters of attorney, certificates, &c. perfected under the city seal or otherwise, as the case may require. AND, as many persons, particularly from the country, are in want of mortgages, deeds, and other writings being immediately executed, all such may depend their business cannot be completed in a more expeditious, correct, or reasonable manner than at this office.

Money at most times to be had on approved real or personal security, or bottomry, and for the discount of good bills, bonds or notes: All persons favouring this office with lending out their money, may depend the utmost care will be taken of their interest.

Executors and Administrators instructed in the execution of their office, whereby many have avoided the great trouble and expence which daily happens from the want of knowledge therein.

Seafaring men and other strangers, who many times meet with difficulty in matters not altogether relative to the law, will be particularly assisted, as well those who are involved by losses in trade, &c.

☞ Mr. Knapp assures the public his whole time is devoted to their service, *that a half a loaf however crusty*, is better than no bread, he is determined not to be idle.

WHEREAS I George Watson, have been robbed of my goods and cash, and likewise of my character in my absence at sea, in a most scandalous manner by my wife, Rebecca Watson and her confederates; I do hereby give this public notice, to all persons not to harbour, nor give her credit on my account, nor conceal any goods in any wise, but give notice of them to me, or to my lawful attorney, as I will not pay any debt that she may contract from this date, as witness my hand.

March 15, 1774. GEORGE WATSON.

MR. ZEDWITZ acquaints his subscribers, and the public in general, that he has provided, agreeable to his printed proposals, hands to carry on the business of CHIMNEY SWEEPING; and by sending to his office, in New Dutch Church street, near Mr. Leslie's, peruke-maker, his subscribers, and others, shall be duly served at any time. He gives this public notice, that his subscribers may be under no necessity to employ any other hands to sweep in the interim; and, in order that he may perform agreeable to his proposals, and to avoid blunders (should his people omit any house in its regular time, be indecent, or misbehave to any individual) he will take it extremely kind that he be informed thereof, in order to give the injured full satisfaction, which is his wish and desire. [31 3

PUBLIC notice is hereby given to all the creditors of William Sloo, insolvent debtor, confined in the gaol of the city of New-York, being one of the persons named in a certain act of the Governor, Council, and General Assembly, entitled, "An act for the relief of insolvent debtors within this colony, with respect to the imprisonment of their persons;" that he, the said insolvent debtor, has presented his petition to the Hon. Daniel Horsmanden, and Thomas Jones, Esquires, two of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature for the province of New-York; which petition, together with his several accounts and inventories annexed to the same, are agreeable to the directions of the said act, filed with the Clerk of the said Court, for the inspection of his creditors aforesaid; and the said insolvent debtor doth hereby notify his creditors, that he intends to apply to the said Judges, on Monday the 25th Day of April next, in the forenoon of the same day, at the Supreme Court to be held at the City Hall, in the said city, for his discharge, agreeable to the directions of the said act. 30-3

New-York, March 31, 1774.

To be sold at private Sale,

A VALUABLE Plantation, containing about 70 or 80 Acres of upland, fresh and salt Meadow; situate in the Township of Woodbridge, on the Head of Crane Creek, which fences the East side of the same; it is well-situate for a Farmer, or a Gentleman who inclines to a pleasant Retirement, being handy to Market, in View of every Thing passing and repassing the Sound; lies within a Quarter of a Mile of the Road leading from Elizabeth-Town to Amboy, but a Mile distant from said City, two from Woodbridge, twelve from Brunswick, and about as far from Elizabeth-Town. Besides what is fenced by said Creek, the remaining Part, as it is not where exposed to any Common or Highway, consequently takes the less Fence to inclose it; is in pretty good Repair, sufficiently wooded, and conveniently watered; has on it, a good Dwelling-House and Barn, two old Orchards, and a very thrifty young one. Also another Lot, at a scant half Mile's Distance from said Farm, containing about 20 Acres, late the Property of Zebulon Pike, deceased; which will be sold separately, or with the said Plantation, as will best suit the Purchaser. For Conditions of Sale, apply to the Subscriber living on the Premises, who will give an indisputable Title to the same.

32 5 NATHANIEL LOOSBOURROW.

To be sold at public Vendue, by the Subscriber, on the 18th Day of May next, at 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon, on the Premises,

A WELL built HOUSE, two Stories high, forty Feet in Length, and thirty two wide, four Rooms on the lower Floor, handsomely finished, with two Acres of good Land adjoining to said House, pleasantly situated, lying near the commodious Wharf in Black Rock Harbour, which is as good a Situation for Sloaping Business as any Harbour between New-York and New-London, with the One Third Part of the said Wharf.

If any Person inclines to purchase the Premises, may meet with good Encouragement, by applying to the Subscriber any Time before said Vendue, by giving good Security, may have long Time of Payment. ROBERT WILLSON.

Fairfield, in Connecticut, April 6, 1774. 32 8

The Subscription Concert,

Being (*by Desire of a great many Subscribers*) deferred till

THURSDAY EVENING

The 24th INSTANT;

That Night is allowed to be

A PUBLIC CONCERT,

FOR THE USE OF

SIGNIORA MAZZANTI,

Messrs. ZEDTWITZ & HULETT.

On which Evening

The Gentlemen of the *Harmonic Society* have been pleased to promise their Assistance; and *Signiora Mazzanti* will sing several *English* and *Italian* Songs.

AFTER THE CONCERT

Proper Music will be ready to wait upon such Ladies and Gentlemen as may choose to dance.

TICKETS, at a Dollar each, to be had of Mr. *Rivington*, and of Messrs. *Zedtwitz*, and *Hulett*. 32 3

Scheme of a Lottery,

(*To be drawn under the inspection of a number of reputable citizens.*)

FOR raising the sum of six hundred pounds towards purchasing a piece of ground, and erecting a church thereon, for the congregation of the church of England which now most inconveniently assemble in Horse-and-Cart street.

1	Prize of	£.100	£.100 00 00
1	-	150	150
1	-	30	100
6	-	60	360
2	-	30	60
6	-	20	120
10	-	10	100
20	-	5	100
50	-	4	200
60	-	3	180
515	-	2	1030
1000	-	1 12	1600
1671	Prizes		
3329	Blanks		
5000	Tickets, at 16s. each, is		£.4000 00 00

N. B. The prizes subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

The above scheme is calculated the most beneficial for the adventurers, there being not two blanks to a prize: and as the intention is of the most laudable kind (the congregation being principally poor, and not altogether able to purchase and erect as abovementioned) it is therefore humbly hoped, the benevolent and religious of all denominations will heartily concur in promoting this work, which will ultimately redound to the glory of God.

To be drawn the 12th of April next, or sooner, if full, of which due notice, when, and where, will be given in the public prints.

Tickets may be had of Anthony Ackley, John Clark, and Timothy Wood. 24 27

WHEREAS Heathcote Johnston, John Burnett, Anne Burnett, Bowes Reed, and Margaret Reed, did make, and with their hands subscribe, a certain writing bearing date the 30th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1773, and published the same, for sundry weighty reasons, in Rivington's New-York Gazetteer, or Connecticut, Hudson's River, New-Jersey, and Quebec Weekly Advertiser, and in the New-York Journal, or the General Advertiser, printed by John Holt, being two of the public news-papers of this colony; which said certain writing is, by the tenour thereof, directed to all persons interested in the lands hereafter mentioned, and recites that, Whereas Francis Lovelace, Esq; Governor General, under his Royal Highness James Duke of York, Albany, &c. of all his territories in America, by his letters patent under his hand and seal, bearing date at Fort James, in New-York, on Manhattan's Island, the 12th day of October, in the 20th year of the reign of his late Majesty King Charles II. annoque domini 1668, therein reciting, that there was a certain tract or parcel of land within the government of New-York, upon the Main, contained in three necks, of which the eastermost is bounded with a small river, called Mamaroneck river, being also the east bounds or limits of the said government upon the Main, and the westermost with the Gravelly or Stony Brook, or river, which makes the east limits of the land known by the name of Mr. Pell's Purchase, having to the south the Sound, and running northward, from the marked trees upon the said necks, twenty miles into the woods; which said tract, or parcel of land, had been lawfully purchased of the original Indian proprietors, by John Richbell, of Mamaroneck, Gentleman, in whose possession then it was, and his title thereunto sufficiently proved, both at several Courts of Sessions, as also at the General Court of Assizes. For a confirmation, therefore, unto the said John Richbell, in his possession and enjoyment of the premises, he, the said Francis Lovelace, did, by virtue of the commission and authority unto him given by his Royal Highness, give, ratify, confirm, and grant unto the said John Richbell, and to his heirs and assigns, for ever, all the before recited tract or parcel of Land.

And whereas Caleb Heathcote, Esq; afterwards became seised in fee of the greatest part of the lands contained in the eastermost of the said three necks, granted by Francis Lovelace, unto the aforesaid John Richbell, in manner and form aforesaid.

And whereas his late Majesty King William III. by letters patent under the great seal of the colony of New-York, bearing date on the 21st day of March, in the fourteenth year of his reign, Anno Domini 1702, did grant and confirm unto Caleb Heathcote, Esq; and to his heirs and assigns, for ever, all the right and title of, in, and to such lands as he was entitled to in the said East Necks, in which said confirmation the said lands are described to be a track of Land in the county of Westchester, beginning at a marked tree by the Mamaroneck river, which is the eastermost side of the northern bounds of Mamaroneck township, being about two miles from the country road, and to run along the said river to the head thereof; and thence, on a north line, unto eighteen miles from the said marked tree, as Captain Brooks pitched; westerly at the marked tree, or Captain Brooks, being the westermost part of the said northern bounds of the eastermost woodland, being about 600 miles from the said easterly course; and thence to run northerly eighteen miles, to the line on the eastermost side of the said land granted, including therein all eight part of the two miles laid out for the town of Mamaroneck, with the lot he then lived on, and the lot bought of Allen Hallett, with the lands and meadow below, westerly to a path to him belonging by virtue of his deeds and conveyances, part of which lands within the bounds aforesaid, Owal purchased by John Richbell, from the native Indian proprietors, which said John Richbell had a grant and confirmation for the same, from Colonel Francis Lovelace, late Governor of the said province, and the right of the said John Richbell therein was legally vested in the said Caleb Heathcote, and other part had been purchased by the said Caleb Heathcote of the native Indian proprietors.

And whereas William Penoyer, and Thomas Penoyer, of Mamaroneck, in the county of Westchester aforesaid, did, on the eighth day of December 1708, for a valuable consideration, grant, bargain, and sell unto the aforesaid Caleb Heathcote, and to his heirs and assigns, for ever, all their right, title, and interest in lands and meadow in the township of Mamaroneck; being the home lot where the said Penoyers then lived, two long lotments laid out to said Penoyers, by the inhabitants of Mamaroneck, that is to say, the lots number two and three, together with all the salt and fresh meadows, or any lands or meadows any ways appertaining or belonging to them, within the town of Mamaroneck aforesaid: And whereas Thomas Penoyer, of Stamford, in the county of Fairfield, and colony of Connecticut, in New-England, did, on the 26th day of December 1716, for a valuable consideration, grant, bargain, and sell unto the aforesaid Caleb Heathcote, and to his heirs and assigns, for ever, a certain right or tract of land lying within the bounds of Mamaroneck aforesaid, to wit, the one twelfth part of all the lands lying west of the river called Mamaroneck river, and east of a brook which runs down into a creek that parts or runs between the East Neck, so called, and the neck which Mr. Samuel Palmer then lately lived upon, and between the country road and a line extended two miles northerly, or north from said road, bounded with other rights of land, whether laid out or not laid out, or both together, by the said river called Mamaroneck river on the east, and by the brook abovesaid on the west, and by the said line extended two miles north, or northerly, on the north; and by the said country road on the south, or how otherwise the said lands may be bounded, or reputed to be bounded. And also a certain right of meadow situate within the bounds of Mamaroneck, lying below, or southerly of the country road; and one twelfth part of one third part of all the meadows, both salt and fresh, lying on or adjacent to the neck commonly called the East Neck, whether laid out or to lay out, and however the same is bounded or reputed to be bounded.

And whereas the said Caleb Heathcote died seized of a certain tract of land in Harrison's Purchase in the said county of Westchester, now in the possession of Coenradt Coon, which said tract of land last mentioned begins at an oak tree by Mamaroneck river, and runs from thence to a chestnut tree on the same river, and adjoining to the lands of Jacob Gidney; then running northerly to a walnut tree also adjoining to the lands of the said Jacob Gidney, and from thence, still northerly, to a heap of stones, thence southerly to the road leading from Job Haddens to Mamaroneck; thence northerly along the road to a black oak tree, thence northerly along the lands of Caleb Gidney to the lands of Joseph Haviland, thence south westerly along said Haviland's land, to Mamaroneck river aforesaid; and from thence along the said river, as the same runs, to the place of beginning, containing 227 acres, one quarter of an acre, and thirty three rods.—They, the said Heathcote Johnston, John Burnett, Anne Burnett, Bowes Reed, and Margaret Reed, did, in and by the said writing, declare that they were part owners of all the lands contained in the boundaries of the several tracts before mentioned, which remained unsold and undisposed of by the said Caleb Heathcote in his life-time, or by his descendants after his death, and did thereby give notice that Philip Pell, of the manor of Pelham, Jacobus Bleecker, of New Rochelle, and William Sutton, of Mamaroneck, and all of the county of Westchester, Esquires, were appointed to make partition of the said lands, pursuant to one certain act of the Lieutenant Governor, the Council, and General Assembly, entitled, "An act for the more effectual collecting his Majesty's quitrents in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto," passed the 6th day of January 1765; and to one other certain act of the Governor, the Council, and General Assembly of the colony of New-York, entitled, "An act to continue an act, entitled, "An act for the more effectual collecting his Majesty's quitrents in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto;" and also to continue one other act, entitled, "An act to explain part of an act, entitled, "An act for the more effectual collecting his Majesty's quitrents in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto," passed the 30th day of December 1769.—And that the said commissioners would meet on Tuesday the 5th day of April then next, at the house of James Bell, at New Rochelle, in the county of Westchester aforesaid, to proceed to the partition of the said lands, as by the said writing so published as aforesaid, reference being thereunto had will more fully and at large appear.

NOW, THEREFORE, WE, the said Philip Pell, Jacobus Bleecker, and William Sutton, the commissioners appointed as aforesaid, do hereby signify our appointment, and give notice that we will meet at the dwelling house of William Sutton, Esq; at Mamaroneck, in the county of Westchester aforesaid, on Monday the 6th day of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon of the same day, to proceed to the partition of the lands aforesaid. And we do hereby also desire all persons concerned to attend accordingly. Given under our hands, at New Rochelle, in the county of Westchester aforesaid, this 5th day of April, 1774. PHILIP PELL.

WILLIAM SUTTON.

32 37 JACOBUS BLEECKER.

[From the LONDON EVENING POST.]

To the EDITOR.

SIR,

THE wisdom of our legislature is no where more conspicuous than in their repeated, though impotent attempts, to impose duties upon our fellow subjects in America. The honour of this notable expedient belongs to the late George Grenville, and it is the only action of his life that preserves him from oblivion. His successors seem ambitious of the same species of popularity, and are seeking immortality by the worst of means. In short, Sir, this reign throughout, has been one continued scene of uninterrupted blunders and absurdities. Taxes are alternately imposed and repealed, the right of taxation is both acknowledged and denied, and even experience has not been able to convince them of their error. How long they will continue in this impolitic humour, I know not; but from what has hitherto been done, and from what occasionally transpires of the disposition of the present Minister, it appears that nothing under a general revolt can warn us of the danger to which we are precipitating with wonderful expedition. The question of right already decided, even by the authority of an act in a former Parliament, is again revived. The Americans in a former instance (I mean the stamp act) determined for themselves, and we were OBLIGED to abide by THEIR determination, or risk an extensive continent, besides the affections and duty of upwards of 3 millions of people. The right of taxation was at that time spiritedly and absolutely denied. A British Parliament, the same that had inconsiderately passed the unconstitutional and disgraceful act, acquiesced, and by repealing of it, acknowledged they had no power in America.

After this, it was not expected that a future Minister would dare, or a future Parliament be weak enough to attempt what was impossible to accomplish. Whatever *golden dreams* the Minister might have had, I know not; but if he calculated as he ought to have done, he would have found that this duty on the tea exported to America would have produced but bare *two thousand* pounds per annum, after the expences of collecting it had been defrayed. His next consideration would have been, whether that sum is an object of consequence enough to engage us in a contest, where the chance of victory was not in our favour. The next idea that must have occurred upon the occasion, would have been the propriety and justice of the measure, two things which I am apprehensive, from the general plan of this administration, that are seldom, if ever, considered.

These ideas, with many others, would have presented themselves, had the Minister, in his uncommon zeal for restoring the credit of the East India Company, allowed himself a little time to think; but he is above *vulgar forms*, and scorns to reason. Pleased with an opportunity of shewing his abilities in finances, he hurried the execution of his favourite project. It was an expedient to obtain a temporary advantage, and behold the consequences! The Americans in open and avowed hostilities against the mother country, already in arms, and formed under different leaders, in actual opposition to legal government, and the whole country in anarchy and confusion. At Boston they have formed a league, and hold the Governor at defiance. At Charlestown, in South Carolina (which may almost be said to be the two extremes of our territories, as the rest beyond either are under military discipline) the people are resolved, and in possession of Rebellion fort, which commands the entrance of the harbour. The intermediate colonies are in the same disposition, and are determined to contest, while they preserve the least remains of life, the right of a British Parliament to tax them.

Such are the dreadful and dangerous effects of this insignificant tax, intended to serve a partial purpose; and after the fate of the stamp act, it was folly, or wickedness in the extreme, to revive the dispute.

JUNIUS AMERICANUS.

To ALEXANDER WEDDERBURNE, *Esq;* His Majesty's SOLICITOR GENERAL.

SIR,

IT is not without a sense of abasement, that I descend to a contest with one so utterly destitute of character as you. The vices and treachery which have advanced you, from indigence to opulence, from a menial office in chancery to the respectable post of Solicitor General, has not dignified you enough, in my opinion, to render you a reputable antagonist for a gentleman. But the opportunity you lately had of calumniating those I esteem, and the manner in which you used it, compel me to this disreputable contest.

Your defence of Mr. Hutchinson and Mr. Oliver, against the petition of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts Bay, consisted of an elaborate invective against the people, a studied eulogium of the Governors, and the foulest abuse of the agent Dr. Franklin.

It shall be my business to shew, that hardly one word of what you uttered, was true—hardly a conclusion you drew, was fair.

You began with affirming, that their Lordships were desired to condemn your assents upon an accusation only, without proof being offered, in violation of a fundamental rule of English justice, that innocence is to be presumed. It was impossible but you must have known this assertion to be untrue, because you had the moment before heard the authenticated letters read as evidence of their guilt. Their own letters were the indicia, their own letters were the witnesses, upon which the accusation was founded, from which their guilt was apparent. Where then was the resemblance between this case, and that of the Roman satyrist? He supposes a man who was covered with crimes*, the detested favourite of a detestable Prince, accused by a letter from that very Prince, and upon that evidence only condemned to die. The satyr arises from the populace applauding his punishment, without knowing whether it was just, or founded on any other proof than the verbosa & grandis epistola of the Emperor, merely because the man was odious, and had fallen from the favour, under the enmity of his Prince.

Turba Remi, sequitur fortunam semper, et odit Damnatos.———

What colour of similitude is there here? Nothing but a similarity of sound in the word letter. But what letter?—Not of another, but of themselves—their own acknowledged letters—the men not fallen from, but in the zenith of power—not hated, but, if we may believe you, beloved, respected, and honoured. Such is the aptness of your allusions, such is the clearness of your ideas, such the proofs of your scholarship. I remember a similar misapplication upon this very subject, of a passage in Cicero, by a worthy gentleman, under the signature of Antenor, whom I suspect to have an intimate communication with you. Your imitation of him induces me to conjecture, that he furnished you with the quotations, and led you to expose yourself, by repeating, like an ignorant schoolboy, what you did not understand.

You proceeded to charge the assembly with having accused the Governors of bringing upon them those calamities of which they complained, when they knew it to be false, because they themselves published the letters of Governor Bernard, General Gage, and others, which did produce those effects.

To use your own words, Sir you knew it was false when you made this charge against the Assembly. You had a copy of their petition. You had heard it read. The words are, that the letters had a *tendency* to produce such and such effects, not that they had actually produced them. It was the malignity of the intention, not the mischief of the execution, which rendered the writers criminal. Is there no difference between the tendency and the operation of a thing? Suppose I were to say, that the scurrility of a certain impudent lawyer, not very unlike the Solicitor General, had a tendency to bring upon him personal chastisement, would any one who heard me understand me to mean that he had actually suffered a caning? Was there then any inconsistency in saying those letters had a tendency to effect that which they knew had been effected by other letters? Did not this very knowledge convince them of the propriety of the charge, as those letters, which did actually occasion the measures, were, in sentiment and misrepresentation, exactly similar to these?

To aggravate your charge, you made a false quotation from General Gage's letter. Your words were, "there is *no* government in Boston." The letter, Sir, is in print, and I defy you to shew such a passage in it. Where was the veracity of a man, the character of a gentleman, the dignity of a Solicitor General, when you presumed thus to impose a forgery upon your hearers?

Your observation on the proceedings of the town meeting in Boston hardly deserves an answer. You take half a sentence, and set it up for ridicule. The whole of the proposition is this: All men have a right to remain in a state of nature as long as they please; therefore as their entering into society is a voluntary act, in case of intolerable oppression in it, civil or religious, they have a right to leave that society, and form another. The position is undeniable, the conclusion clear. Excursion on civil society, not yet Macdonal's institutes, do not contain a position more pertinent and important. It is not your thoughts, Sir, and much less your sword, that will subdue men so thoroughly convinced of the principles of that constitution for which they are contending, though their efforts appear to you, when in place, rebellious phrensy, which, when out of place, you softened into a *forcible resistance*.

You had the confidence to assert on the information of Mr. Hutchinson, that the odium against him, and the opposition to the tyranny of this country, was confined to a few; for that the people in general had seen their error, and were ashamed of their conduct. We are told directly the reverse by the public resolutions at all the town meetings, by the unanimous rejection of his

* Sejanus, whose character for it Tacit. annal. lib. 4.

Majesty's Council, and those of the House of Representatives, in which there were but twelve negatives to eighty two affirmatives. To which of these testimonies shall we give credit concerning the disposition of the province—to the people themselves, and both Houses of Assembly, or to this solitary trumpeter of his own popularity and praise?

Of the same impression was the declaration that Mr. Otis was the only enemy he had in the province, and the cause of all the insults offered him. Why did you not, Sir, relate a truth concerning Mr. Otis, which would have put to shame many that were present, would have kindled every spark of virtuous indignation, and excited every feeling of humanity in the audience, that Mr. Otis, at noonday, in the midst of that city, in which he was accused of being the demagogue; was attacked by a band of ruffians with swords and sticks, headed by Mr. Robinson, a commissioner of the customs, from whom, though he escaped with his life, yet he has continued ever since a miserable victim to the attempt by being disordered in his senses: Cut off by this barbarous and brutal outrage from every enjoyment, every advancement, every happiness to which his uncommon abilities and his virtues entitled him. Why did you not relate that this crime was not pursued by the fury of an ungovernable populace; partial to their leader; and unjust to his enemy, but was examined into by the deliberate course of law: That when Mr. Robinson was convicted by the law, he was forgiven, upon acknowledging a contrition for his offence. But so far was he from receiving any rebuke from government, that when he was obliged to fly for other malefactions, he was suffered to enjoy here the profits of his place as a sinecure, and still retains it, though he is pursuing his fortune in the West Indies.

This is the town which you have represented as being under the rule of a democratic despotism, where none but demagogues are safe, where his Majesty's government and officers are hereby insulted with impunity, and where a military force is necessary to support justice, and subdue the licentious spirit of the people. O audaciam! sive illa tibi nota non sunt (nihil enim boni nostri) sive sunt, quæ apud tales viros, tam impudenter loquare†.

A BOSTONIAN.

P. S. I will not fatigue Mr. Wedderburne with too much at a time; but he may depend upon it that not one word which fell from him shall pass without the reproof it deserves.

† Second Philippic.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *Jan.* 25.

AT half an hour after twelve the Grand Signior expired, and at half an hour after two the guns from the Seraglio announced his successor Abdul Hamed.

Petersburgh, Jan. 25. On Saturday last letters were received from General Bibikow from Casan, where he waited the arrival of the rest of the troops that were to join him before he marched to attack the revolters. The wife and children of the Cossack, who is at the head of them, were taken Prisoners by a party of Russians a few days before the date of those Letters.

Florence, Jan. 29. The restitution of Avignon and Benevento to the See of Rome has been notified in that city.

Paris, Jan. 21. The wife of a labourer, named Ridente, of the parish of Fosse, in the province of Rouen, who had an honest, good natured husband, and nine dutiful children, formed the horrid project of poisoning them all. She began with her husband, and in the course of three months destroyed him and five of her children; two others escaped death by some remedies which chance threw in their way. The lives of the other two were not attempted. Justice, which took too slow cognisance of the above crime, and could not suspect a wife and a mother could be guilty of such crimes, gave time to this wretch to make her escape. Two of her brothers, who attended her to Givet, have deposed, that they conducted her to that place, where they left her the 30th of October last.

LONDON.

Feb. 1. The Speaker informed the House he had received a letter from the Sheriffs of London, acquainting him, that they had summoned Mr. Wilkes as the legal member for Middlesex, and that he would attend to take his seat on Tuesday the 15th instant.

Feb. 2. This day, at a quarter past three o'clock, the Speaker took the chair, there being 304 members present. Sir Watkin Lewis and his council, likewise the council for Mr. Rous, were ordered in, and the doors locked. The House then proceeded to ballot for a committee to try the merits of Sir Watkin Lewis's, and the freedom of Worcester's petitions, which ended at four o'clock; the council then withdrew, with the names of the fifty one members balloted, in order to choose thirteen for the committee, and returned in about a quarter of an hour, when Mr. White, clerk of the committee, gave in the names of the following members as approved of by the council.

Sir Brownlow Cust, Bt.	Sir Henry St John.
Joshua Mauger, Esq;	Sir Wm. Guise, Bt.
Sir Tho. Clavering, Bt.	Sir Matt. White Ridley.
Wm. Burrell, Esq;	Ben. Langley, Esq;
John Smith, Esq;	Hon. C. Masham.
Henry Penton, Esq;	John Rushout, Esq;
Wm. Wollaston, Esq	

Lord G. Germaine, nominee for Sir Watkin Lewis. Sir Richard Sutton, ditto for T. Bates Rous, Esq.

They then severally took the following oath, and withdrew to the committee room: "I, *A. B.* do solemnly swear, that I will "well and truly try the merits of these pe-"titions, and a true verdict, give. So help "me God!"

It was with great difficulty this day that sufficient members to form a House [*at the balloting for a committee to try undue elections*, 100 *members make a House*: *At any other time* 40] could be procured; the messengers were dispatched to the different coffee-houses, and the serjeant at arms was a considerable time parading about Westminster Hall with the mace in his hand, pressing members as they came in.

In the year 1753, in Mr. Pelham's administration, the naval and military establishments were short of two millions; in 1773, they amounted to more than four millions. At the former period, the national debt was short of seventy millions, at the present it is full one hundred and twenty eight. In 1753, the quartern loaf was from 4½d. to 5d. in 1773 almost double that price; and every other of the necessaries of life bear nearly an equal proportion. In fine, a sponge must be used on the people of England, are absolutely undone.

Mr. Counsellor Wedderburne has on two late occasions been so successful in defending imputed bad characters, that it is said he is now retained for a considerable sum to undertake the *defence of the Devil*.

Feb. 4. By a ship just arrived in the river, we learn that the Bostonians, Philadelphians, and inhabitants of New York, were in an open state of rebellion, when she sailed from Boston; and that the Governor had sent off, an express for more troops to join the Welsh Fuzileers, who were almost constantly under arms, and greatly fatigued with such harassing and disagreeable duty.

Feb. 14. The two grand questions to be decided in council or in parliament, with respect to America, are these,—"Whether each of about thirty assemblies are to be left to tax themselves, judging of the proportionate sums each for themselves, without stipulation of the British legislature?" (which they contend for) or, "Whether they are to co operate by representation, in the British parliament, in assessing themselves?"

Feb. 15. This Day John Wilkes, Esq; attended by several gentlemen, freeholders of Middlesex, went to Mr. Stracey's room adjoining the House of Commons, and told Mr. Stracey (the clerk who swears in the members after the first day of a new parliament) that he came to take the oaths and his seat as member for Middlesex, pursuant to a summons from the Sheriffs for that purpose; the above gentleman replied, That according to the constant practice of that House, no person could take the oaths as member after the first session of a new parliament, unless he produced his certificate. To this Mr. Wilkes replied, that the clerk of the crown would not grant it him; and the other saying the oaths could not be administered without it, the business ended; and Mr. Wilkes, after paying his respects to the gentlemen present, returned soon after to his own house.

Last night, at ten o'clock, Mr. Horne received a notice, signed by Mr. Hatsell, clerk of the House of Commons, to attend that House to morrow; to which Mr. Horne this day returned the following answer:

"*To John Hatsell, Esq; Clerk of the House of Commons.*

"SIR,

"Late last night I received a notice, signed with your name, of an order which the House of Commons, made yesterday for the attendance of a particular person on Wednesday next.

"I apprehend that notice must have been intended for some other person, and delivered to me by mistake, of which I informed the bearer the very moment after I had read it; at the same time adding, that whenever the House of Commons shall desire my attendance, I will pay to them all proper and prudent respect.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant.

JOHN HORNE."

Tuesday, February 15, 1774.

Feb. 16. The American mutiny bill is brought into the lower assembly.

Last night a courier was dispatched from the Secretary of State's office to the courts of Berlin and Madrid.

Should an armament be sent against the Americans, 'tis not improbable but it may meet with a similar fate with the I— C—'s ten, viz. some sunk, some burnt, and some sent back for a better errand.

From Paisly we learn, that about 500 manufacturers are preparing to embark immediately for America, as they can find no employment at home.

Feb. 18 As the following paragraph comes from an anonymous correspondent, the reader will give so much credit to it as it may be thought worthy of: We are told that Mr. Rotch owner, and Capt. Hall, master, of the Dartmouth, one of the tea ships lately arrived from Boston, with several gentlemen passengers, chiefly natives of New England, also Dr. Williamson of Philadelphia, were on Wednesday examined at Lord Dartmouth's office concerning the tea riots. From this circumstance it is probable that American affairs will become the subject of serious speculation, whence they may also become the subject of serious action.

Feb. 22. Last Friday came on to be heard at Serjeant's Inn, Chancery-lane before Baron Perrot, Justice Willes, and Doctors Ducarel, Calvert and Compton, a cause of appeal, brought from the vice admiralty court of Newfoundland, to the high court of admiralty of England, and from thence to the delegates, by James Summers, master and claimant of the ship Betsey, and of the cargo on board the same, consisting of teas, which was seized by the commander of one of his Majesty's ships, for having an erazed cocket on board; when the judges reversed the decree of the two courts below, and restored the ship and cargo to the owners.

BRISTOL, *Feb.* 26. On Sunday last a Negro, lately arrived from Guinea, preached in the Tabernacle at Chippenham to a crowded audience.

Letters from Worcester, dated Wednesday, advise, that the poll finally closed that day, and that Mr. Lechmere was chosen member by a majority of upwards of 100 votes, but that a scrutiny was demanded for Sir Watkin Lewes.

Mr. Kunnison, mercer, of Sherborne, who was supposed to have been murdered near Egham, a few weeks since, and whose sister had gone into mourning for him, appears now to be living; and by the Captain of a vessel, who sold him some goods at Guernsey, we are informed he is sailed in a vessel for New York.—It is said he has taken with him bills and cash to the amount of 16 or 1700 pounds.

SAVANNAH, (in Georgia) March 16.

By the post who arrived on Sunday from St. Augustine, we have advice, that his Excellency Patrick Tonyn, Esq; Governor of East Florida, his Lady and family, had landed from on board the ship Britannia, Capt. Samuel Ball, jun. from London

Extract of a letter from Augusta, March 9.

"Since my last nothing material has happened to disturb us. One Barron, a Cherokee Trader, came lately to this Place, and reported, among other things, that the Leader of the gang that has done all the late mischief: called the Big Elk, with two other Creek Indians, has been in the Lower Cherokee Country with some beads, and a talk inviting the Cherokees to join them against the white people, and telling them that this was now the time to drive the whites to their big canoes, that he and his men had made them run like so many fowls, and that the Creeks were all ready to take up arms. But the Good Warrior of the Cherokees gave him in answer, that this talk came too early, that he must first see the Creek Nation fully engaged with the white people, and be better able to judge whether they were heartily inclined for a war, and if then they should send such a message he would let them know his intentions: That though he and his party had made a few of the white people run he must not thence judge that this will always be the case; that by and by an army of Red Coats will come who will not run, but will go to their towns and destroy them and their corn, and starve them, as they had done to the Cherokees; that there were 2000 people in South Carolina now in arms, and that the white people are too strong and numerous to expect that they could drive them off their lands. To this the Big Elk replied with a smile, that the Creeks will never suffer the Red Coats to come to their towns, but will go out to meet them half way, and he did not question will be able to give a good account of them; and as for the Carolinians being in arms, he intended next Moon to pay them a visit and see what sort of Warriors they were. The Big Elk also said, that at the affair with the militia his party were about 60 strong, and had a good many women and children with them; that the Creek Indians who was killed by the Negro at Shirrel's was a great Warrior and his friend, and that he would not be more revenged of the white people for his being killed before he had done. To most of the above particulars Barron took this affidavit, declaring that he received it as received from the good Warrior himself.

"P. S. I am just now informed that a man is arrived at Mr. Galphin's from the Creek Nation, who reports that all is quiet there as yet, and that they keep sentry over their Traders, alledging that it is in order to protect them from any mischief that might be intended by the party concerned in the late disturbances; and that they declare they will send down detachments with the Traders to see them safe out of danger whenever they shall think proper to leave the Nation: Whether these professions be sincere, or only feigned, and that they watch their Traders to prevent their escape, time alone can shew. A Chickesaw, one of those who lay opposite to Augusta, and who some time ago had applied to Mr. M'Lean for a pass to fetch down his wife and family from Ogechee, is just come in; he says he went as far as the Ogmulgy, that the Coweta Creeks have actually built a fort there, that they kept sentry, and called out at night, ALL'S WELL, the Mad Turkey having told them the white people did so."

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.

Extract of a letter from Johnson Hall, dated the 28th of March.

"In consequence of a meeting held by Sir William Johnson, last November, with the chiefs of the Six Nations, concerning the murder of the four Frenchmen on lake Ontario, whose boat they also plundered, there arrived here yesterday, three runners, or messengers from them, to acquaint Sir William, that a number of the Sachems were on their way hither, with two of the murderers whom they are to deliver up to justice; they have also paid so much regard to Sir William's admonitions to them at that treaty, that they are now bringing down a quantity of skins and furrs, to make up the Frenchmen's losses; this is more than they could ever be prevailed upon to do before, and Sir William is hopeful, this precedent, will be of very great Service, as it certainly will deter others from being guilty of the like in future."

Sunday last came up to town the Snow York, Captain Carr. He sailed from New-York the 30th ult. bound for Cadiz, with a cargo of wheat, but on the 2d instant met with a violent gale of wind, or rather hurricane; it came on at E. S. E. and backed round to the N. W. which caused a prodigious high sea, when the vessel laboured hard, and shipped a great deal of water, and forced them to keep both pumps constantly going, which were continually choaking by the wheat, so that they could scarce keep her free, and were obliged to bear away for the first land they could make after the gale abated.

NEW-YORK, April 21.

We are informed that the Act of the General Assembly of this Province, for the Division of the Wayawanda Patent is confirmed by the King in Council.

The Land Office of this Province is ordered to be opened again on the following Terms: "All the vacant Lands are to be "surveyed and laid out in Lots from 100 "to 1000 Acres each, a Map and Return "thereof to be made to the Surveyor General; the Lands then to be advertised four "Months, and sold by Commissioners appointed for that Purpose, to the highest "Bidder not for less than Six-pence sterling "per Acre, per Ann. subject to a Quit of "one Half penny sterling.

Richard Stockton, Esq; is appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature in New Jersey.

Saturday last SAMUEL BAYARD, jun. Esq; of this City, was sworn into the Office of Deputy Secretary for this Province.

Captain Miller sailed from the Downs the 27th of February, in Company with the Capts. Chambers and Lawrence, of and for this Port; and the Capts. All and Faulkner, for Philadelphia: March the 5th, Captain Miller, 56 Leagues W. of the Lizard, spoke with the Brig Betsey and Lydia, Captain Young, of this Port, from South Carolina for Cowes, 26 Days out; the 31st of the same Month, Lat. 42, Lon. 54, with the Ship Philadelphia, Captain Willet, from Philadelphia for Londonderry, eight Days out; the first of April, Lat. 41. 14. Lon. 54, with the Ship Richard Penn, Captain All, who had met with bad Weather, in which he carried away his Quarter Galleries, and received some other Damage.

Capt. Jaffreys, in Lat. 27, 31, Lon. 59, 14, spoke with Capt. Read, in a Snow from Philadelphia for Barbados, the 3d Instant, with a Schooner from New London for Hispaniola, 6 Days out; and the 7th following, Lat. 38, 11, Lon. 70, with a Ship from Virginia bound for Glasgow.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated Feb. 15, 1774.

"Six Ships of War, and 7 Regiments are ordered for America with all Expedition; for what Purpose These must discover; the Province is much perplexed on account of the Behaviour of the Bostonians; and Great Britain is determined to enforce due Obedience to her Laws in this Mother Country; the King of Prussia has made a fresh Demand on Denmark for 160,000 Ducats, which the Empress is desired not to comply with; George Mercer is appointed Governor of the new Colony of the Ohio; Hassan Pacha has obliged General Romanzow to raise the Siege of Silistria after 6 Weeks hard Work, with great Loss, his grand Army being obliged to repass the Danube, and was reduced to 37,000 Men in the whole; the Russian Admiral Spiritoff has been beat by the Turks of the Island of Scirus; two of his Squadron being blown up in the Engagement, one ran on Shore, and three others taken. The Insurrection in Russia has got to such a Head that the Rebels are supposed to be not less than 100,000 strong, and commanded by General Pugatschew, who is said to be of the Polish Confederacy. The Letters sent to Boston by Dr. Franklin have made much Noise here, and he has been roughly handled by the Ministry for the same; but it is pretty well known with us, that the said Letters were given by Mr. Whately to the late Hon. George Grenville, at whose Death they fell into the Hands of Lord Temple, who gave them to the Hon. Mr. Fitzherbert, and was by that Gentleman given to Dr. Franklin.

Saturday last the Ship Commerce, Capt. Ferguson, arrived here from Glasgow, in 10 Weeks, with 250 Passengers, 200 of which are Servants.

Last Wednesday Morning about 90 o'Clock, died in a very advanced Age, Dr. JAMES MAGRA, a Gentleman of great Learning, and a Physician of the first Eminence, which has been experienced by many Thousands upon the American Continent, and especially by all Ranks of People in this Province, which he has for a great Number of Years made his chief Residence.

On Thursday Morning last departed this Life in the 74th Year of her Age, Mrs. Ann Chambers, the Widow of the Honourable John Chambers, Esq; deceased, late one of the Judges and a Member of his Majesty's Council for this Province.

It is remarkable that this Lady, thro' the Course of a tedious Illness, never lost that easy Cheerfulness and even Temper, by which she had been always distinguished. She perceived the Approach of Death with Unconcern, and with a Firmness of Mind not very common on such Occasions, left the World without Anxiety or Regret. She possessed the Spirit of Godliness without much regarding its Form; and being a Christian upon Principles of Reason and good Sense, lived and died in a Manner that did Honour to human Nature, and reflected Credit on the Religion she professed.

On Saturday Evening her Remains were interred in the Vault of the Cortlandt Family, on the Estate of Col. Cortlandt, at the Yonkers.

DIED] At Surinam the 5th ult Capt. John Bogert, Son of John Bogert, Esq; of this City, Merchant.

The Thames, Wills, sailed from the Downs, for this Port, the 7th of February.

The Phila. Jones, for this Port; and the Concord, Volans, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bristol the same Day.

The Buchannan, Moody, from this Port, is lost near Bayonne, on the Coast of France, and every Soul on Board perished.

Arrived, the Ship Rosamond, Capt. Miller, the Earl of Dunmore, Capt. Lawrence, from London, and the America, Capt. Hervey, from Bristol, by whom we have London Papers to the 3d of March, but the Printer being very ill, is unable to make proper Extracts. Capt. Lawrence sailed in Company with the London, Capt. Chambers; Captains All and Faulkner for Philadelphia.

Never was Bribery more fully proved than against Mr. Rous, at the Worcester Election; yet he received a very gentle Dismission.—A new Election was ordered; the Candidates were Sir Watkin Lewes and Colonel Nicholas Lechmere, who, at the final Close of the Poll, had a Majority of 100; but Sir Watkin has again petitioned for a scrutiny.

Mr. Woodfall, after remaining above a Week in Custody of the Serjeant at arms, on his Petition was released, paying Charges.

——His single Evidence was insufficient to convict Mr. Horne.

The Scrutiny between Mr. Roberts and the Lord Mayor was determined in Favour of the latter, who is confirmed in his Seat in the House.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in London to his friend in New-York, dated Feb. 14.

"I duly note what you say respecting the conduct of the Bostonians and Philadelphians about the tea. I hope the people of your city will persevere therein with equal firmness, and thereby prevent the odious measures that you were intended to be pitfully drawn into by a set of base designing men, in order to support their wharfs and bastards, and a pack of rascally gentlemen their tools."

Last Monday night arrived at Bellysloe, the long expected Ship Mary, Captain Lecraw, from Antigua, where she had been detained some time since. In her passage back, she met with bad weather, lost an anchor from the bows, had her cutter split and carried away, sprung her topmast, and was thrown on her beam ends. Ever since her departure from England she has met with a continued succession of misfortunes, having on Board Passengers double the Number of Souls, which, after being long tossed in the tempestuous Ocean, it is hoped, like him, will be thrown back upon the place from whence it came:——May it teach a lesson there, as useful as the preaching of *Jonah* was to the *Ninevites*.

On Capt. Lockyer's arrival, after anchoring his ship at the Hook, the pilot thought it best not to bring him up till the sense of the city should be known. As soon as the pilot gave notice, the Committee were immediately informed of the ship's arrival, and that the Captain solicited for liberty to come up, to provide necessaries for his return, the ship to remain at the Hook. It appearing to be the sense of the city that the Captain should have the liberty he asked, advice of it was immediately sent him, care being taken that he should not enter at the custom house, and that no time should be lost in dispatching him back. Notice of all this was distributed by hand bills all over the city, and a select Committee of 14 or 15 citizens, in a sloop, were dispatched to lie near the ship till her departure. The Captain arrived on Tuesday, and tho' very respectfully treated, was followed from his landing by a great concourse of people. The Gentlemen to whom the tea was consigned having refused to receive it, the Captain is preparing, with all possible expedition, for his departure; and it is fixed that he is to depart from this city on Saturday morning, and that the ship is to sail for London the first fair wind.

To the PRINTER, &c.

SIR,

AS our endeavours have been invariably directed to the support of ourselves in a decent and laudable manner, we cannot but wonder that any part of our conduct should have been conceived injurious to the rights of others; and we are no less surprised, that the person who supposes himself to have been injured, and takes so much pains to point out our defaults, as well as to display his own *candor* and *benevolence*, should have chosen to make his complaint under a feigned character. He may, perhaps, have his reasons for this; and we too have reasons (our duty to the public being unconcerned) for declining a controversy with an unknown enemy: But if the Gentleman, by publicly declaring to whom we are indebted for so many favors will meet us upon equal terms, he shall find us armed with the courage of conscious integrity.

We doubt not, Sir, you remember what passed between yourself and one of us, at the time referred to in the Observer's card of last week, and that then it did not appear he had permitted you to give up his name, *whenever it become necessary*; for some suspicions, concerning the writer of the papers signed "*An Observer*," being mentioned, you said, "*if it were required, you would ask him if he should choose his name to be told:*" This, indeed, was declined; because, as was then said, the Gentleman's writings gave strong indications of a character we did not fear, nor wished to be more intimately acquainted with.

We believe, Sir, a little recollection will incline you to agree with us, that the obliging Gentleman has, in this last instance of his kindness to us, been guilty of a small perversion of the truth. *

We are, Sir,

Your very humble servants,

33 BYERLEY & DAY.

* The matter here referred to the Printer, was according to his best recollection, exactly as follows

When the *Observer* brought his first piece, addressed to Messrs. Byerley and Day, he told me his intention of writing more upon the subject, and that, if it should become necessary or proper, he was willing his name should be given up. The next time I saw Mr. Byerley, in speaking of the *Observer*, he mentioned a person, as being the reputed author; on which, without denying or acknowledging him to be so, I told Mr. Byerley, that if he desired it I would speak to the author, and did not doubt his permission to discover his name. I do not remember exactly the words I used to Mr. Byerley, but meant and intended them to express the affair as it really was. I think I told Mr. Byerley my permission to tell the author, *if necessary*, but am not certain; however, I am sure I did not tell him that I was under any prohibition, so as to induce a doubt whether or not, if he did desire it, I should refuse to discover the author.

The reason of my reserve, in not mentioning the author's name, was, that I was desirous to hear his opinion of the reasonableness and propriety of the requisition that might be made to discover it. But if it is to answer any valuable purpose to the person concerned, I consider myself, in such cases, as always bound in justice to make such discovery.

Mr. Byerley declined my offer of an application to the author, and expressed no curiosity to be more certainly informed who he was. J. HOLT.

WILLIAM EUSTICK,

AT the sign of the lock and key, between Burling's and Beekman's slip, has for sale a large assortment of nails, just imported by the America, Capt. Harvey, viz. 2d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. 24d. Also spikes and deck nails, from four inches and an half to nine inches;—sheathing and drawing nails; a general assortment of ironmongery and cutlery;—bar iron, English and German steel, iron pots and kettles, cast and waggon boxes, scythes and sickles, &c. &c.

SERVANTS,

JUST arrived from Scotland, TO BE SOLD, on board the ship Glasgow, Capt. Ferguson, lying at the Ferry Stairs, a number of healthy young men and women, among whom are a number of weavers, spinners, shoemakers, nailers, shoemakers, butchers, lawyers, wheelwrights, hatters, and spinsters, from 19 to 35 years of age. For terms apply to Henry White, on said ship on board.

April 20, 1774. 33

FOR QUEBEC,

The BRIGANTINE

DISPATCH,

DANIEL TINGLEY,

COMMANDER,

LYING at Latham's Wharf, will sail by the 20th May without fail, having the greatest Part of her Cargo engaged. For Freight, apply to ISAAC MOSES, R. R. RANDALL, or said Master.

New-York, 18th April, 1774. 32 5

POETS CORNER.

To the Editor of the London Evening Poſt.

SIR, *Bilbury, Jan. 2, 1774.*

YOU are deſired to inſert the following in your paper, by your's,

An Enquirer.

Fragment of an ANTIENT PROPHECY *diſcovered in the year* 1770.

WHEN huſbandmen their rural toils forſake,
The town's enchanting pleaſures to partake,
Where, unleſs burthens of the common weal,
They ſtare about, and ſeem to beg or ſteal;
Like drones conſume the corn by others ſow'd,
And to th'induſtrious raiſe the price of food;
Increaſe the throng that on each other preſs,
Add to both their vices and diſtreſs:
When, monſter like, the head is grown too great,
Whilſt the ſhrunk body ſinks beneath its weight:
When ruin'd the deſerted village lies,
To ſwell the capital's enormous ſize,
And as our trade decays, new ſtreets ariſe:
When all around the plague of building ſpreads,
At which fools laugh; and wiſe men ſhake their heads:
When, ſuch the dire contagion, that its rage
Not even the queen of rivers can aſſuage,
Her ſpreading ſtreams, for private gain confin'd
To narrower bounds than nature e'er deſign'd;
When vaſt projecting banks ſtarve her away,
And houſes ſtand where boats at anchor lay,
Which now from ſtorms no longer find retreat,
And royal Thames, like ſtinking ditch of Fleet,
Choak'd up with filth and rubbiſh can no more
Import the wealth of ev'ry diſtant ſhore:
When gold and uſeleſs gems from India's coaſt,
The ſpoil of plunder'd provinces, we boaſt;
Whilſt, ev'ry uſeful manufacture fled,
Our artiſts ſeek in foreign climes for bread;
Whilſt nothing round us ſtrikes th' attentive eye,
But motley ſcenes of pride and poverty:
When friends to public virtue are diſgrac'd,
And its known foes with open arms embrac'd,
Whilſt thoſe, who ſteer the helm of fate, become
No leſs deſpis'd abroad than curſt at home:
When nobles, loſt to ſhame, their Prince beguile,
Murd'rers to ſereen, for ſake of ſtrumpets vile:
When titled thieves the nation's treaſure drain,
And millions unaccounted for remain,
Whilſt patriots for an audit call in vain:
When thoſe, who at God's altar ſhould attend,
Their precious hours in vain amuſements ſpend,
And prieſts, ev'n in the ſolemn time of Lent,
Nocturnal revels at Soho frequent:
When Biſhops' wives at maſquerades appear,
And roots o'er humble *Secker's* grave we hear:
When rebel S——— are daily ſeen at Court:
And ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ church reſort;
Then E——d ◆ ◆ ◆ th' approaching fate,
And ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ too late,
◆ ◆ ◆ *Deſunt multa* ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆
◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆
Add *ſev'n* to *one*, and *ſev'n* again and *three*,
Then mark the time fulfils this *prophecy*.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Tickets of the Bridewell Lottery are now rolling up, and every other Preparation making for drawing the ſame.—The Public are therefore informed, that the Drawing will certainly commence on Monday the 25th inſtant. All ſuch Perſons therefore, who chooſe to become Adventurers in ſo *advantageous* a Scheme, and encourage ſo uſeful an Inſtitution, are deſired to apply without Delay, leſt they may be precluded in their Deſign. 3 2 3

April 13, 1774.

IRISH LINENS,

FROM 18d. to 8s. per Yard, Callicoes, Cottons, and Chintzes, Tabborets, Moreens, &c. &c. to be ſold upon very reaſonable Terms, for Caſh, three, or ſix Months Credit, by 8——

JOHN WOODWARD,

At his STORE, near the *Fly Market*,

Who has alſo for Sale a Quanty of the beſt NEW YORK RUM.

NEW SPERMA CETI MANUFACTORY,

IN THE

CITY OF *NEW YORK*.

SPERMA CETI CANDLES manufactured, warranted pure, to be ſold by SOLOMON SIMSON, SOLOMOM MYERS COHEN, or MANUEL MYERS.

Said MANUEL MYERS, *has alſo for Sale*,

NEW-YORK RUM,

Of the beſt QUALITY. 26—

Richard Norris,

STAY MAKER, from LONDON,

TAKES this method to return his ſincere thanks to all his friends, and cuſtomers, for their paſt favours, and to acquaint them, that he now has the neweſt faſhion from the Queen's ſtay maker, in London, ſuch as has not been made in theſe parts: He likewiſe makes all ſorts of ſtays, and jumps, plain and turned, thick or thin. Ladies at any diſtance, by ſending their meaſures, may be fitted at the ſhorteſt notice, which, with every endeavour to give general ſatisfaction, will be the conſtant ſtudy of the publick's very obliged, and very humble ſervant, RICHARD NORRIS.

At his houſe, next door to Mr. Cruger's, in Smith ſtreet 21 34

To be SOLD,

A Billiard Table,

COMPLETE.

Inquire of ROBERT M'GINNIS, in Scotch-ſtreet. 30 3

FRANCIS LEWIS, and SON,

HAVE for SALE, at their Store in QUEEN-STREET, near the Fly-Market, the following GOODS, viz.

BROAD CLOTHS of all ſorts,
Forreſt cloths,
Caſſimets,
Sagathies,
German ſerge,
Bonetoes,
Dead duffles,
Strip'd duffles,
Bath coating,
Frize, baize,
Kerſeymeres,
Penniſtons,
White, red and yellow flannel,
White and ſpotted ſwanſkins,
Embroid'd ſerge,
Drab ſtroudings,
White linſey,
Strouds,
3, 3½, and 3 bar Indian blankets.

WRITING PAPER,

Men's and women's gloves.

Pewter of all ſorts.

PAINT, and paint brushes.

Silk handkerchiefs,
ſtockings and gloves,
Sewing ſilk,
Threads and pins,
Tammies, durants, and cambletts,
Shalloons, prunellas, and ſerges,
Calamancoes, damaſks, and mohairs,
Chintz of all ſorts,
Striped hollands,
Bed ticking,
Fuſtians, drawboys,
Marſeilles quilting,
Dutch cord,
Velverets,
Hoſiery of all ſorts.

HOSE, SHOES in ſmall trunks.

A VARIETY OF

India Goods, viz.

Taffeties, Perſians,
Damaſks, ſpecſtrings,
Paduſoys, ſattins,
Amoreens, modes and perſoings.

Printed callicoes and cottons,
Muſlins of various ſorts,
Cambricks, lawns,
Dowlas, garlix, tandems,
Plattilas royal,
Dittoe lawns,
White and black gauze,
Gauze handkerchiefs, and aprons,
Minionets.

LOOKING GLASSES.

Felt and caſtor hats.

GUN-POWDER in half barrels and quarter caſes. 3——

EIDERDOWN for winter COVERLIDS.

JAMAICA SPIRITS, &c. &c.

Juſt PUBLISHED, *price* 9*d. and to be* SOLD *by* Hodge *and* Shober, Samuel Loudon, *and at* John Holt's *Printing-Office*,

A PARTICULAR account of Mr. THOMAS SAY, of the city of Philadelphia, who had fallen into a trance, and when he came to himſelf, gave a full account of many things he had both ſeen and heard, and particularly of three men whom he ſaw depart the body, one of which was a Negro; he gives a particular deſcription of their being laid out, with other circumſtances which happened at that time; and likewiſe deſcribes the ſhape in which theſe unbodied ſouls appeared after their departure. The ſaid Thomas Say is now alive, and well, and what he told, when he came to himſelf, was found, upon inquiry, to have happened exactly as he related.——To which is added, a remarkable VISION, by the Rev. ISAAC WATTS, D. D. in verſe.

Neſbitt Deane,

HATS,

MANUFACTURED by the Advertiſer (reſiding in the old Coffee-Houſe, oppoſite the New-York) to exceed in fineneſs, cut, colour, and cock: And by a method peculiar to himſelf, to turn rain, and prevent the ſweat of the head damaging the crown: Encouragement to thoſe who buy to ſell again. He, impreſt with the deepeſt gratitude, being ſenſible of the many favours, and honours confered on him, does, unfeignedly return, to all thoſe who have favoured him with their cuſtom, and intereſt, his moſt humble and hearty thanks: aſſuring them, at the ſame time, that by all poſſible means, he will ever endeavour, to diſcharge himſelf in his function, with faithfulneſs, to all mankind. 7—

To be LET, *and entered upon the firſt day of* MAY *next*,

THE noted and pleaſantly ſituated houſe, out-houſes, garden, and two or four acres of land of the beſt quality, in the town ſpot of Flushing, on Long-Iſland, now in the poſſeſſion of Mrs. Mary Wilſon. The houſe contains four commodious rooms on the lower floor, and as many above ſtairs, with an entry above and below; a good kitchen adjoining the houſe, a good well of water at the door, a barn, and many other conveniencies. The above houſe is an excellent ſtand for either a Gentleman, merchant, or tavern-keeper. For particulars inquire of WILLIAM PRINCE, at Flushing Landing.

Flushing, March 29, 1774. 30 3

WE *the ſubſcribers, appointed by the honourable* Ebenezer Silliman, *Eſq. Judge of the Court of Probate, within and for the diſtrict of Fairfield, Commiſſioners on the eſtate of Mr.* John Whitlear, *late of Fairfield, in Fairfield county, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent,*

Hereby notify the creditors of the eſtate of ſaid deceaſed, that we ſhall meet at the dwelling houſe of Mr. Samuel Rowland, *in ſaid Fairfield on the third Wedneſday in the ſeveral months of February, March, April, and May next, at two of the clock in the afternoon on ſaid days, for the reception and due examination of the ſeveral claims of ſaid creditors.*

Fairfield, Jan. 31. NATHAN BULKLY, } *Commiſſ.*
EBENEZER BANKS }

PHILIP KISSICK,

DISTILLER and VINTNER,

at the upper End of Queen-Street, has for Sale,

MADEIRA and Teneriff Wine, Jamaica ſpirits, Weſt-India and New-York Rum; brandy and Geneva, (very little inferiour to French brandy or Holland's gin) anniſeed, clove, cinnamon, citron and orange waters, and Doctor Stephens' wholeſale and retail at the very lowſt prices, for cash or ſhort credit. 21—

N. B. Alſo, pipes, tapes, curls, per pipes, and caſks.

S. St. SKINNER,

Near KING'S COLLEGE,

IN NEW-YORK,

MAKES *the beſt* RUM:—He makes it of a wholeſome, clean Flavour, quite free from *Grains*, DEADLY *ſinking* Hogoo, and of ſubſtantial *natural Proof*, and ſells either for Cash, or the uſual Credit, or for Molaſſes, 30 34

ABEEL and BYVANCK,

Near COURTLES-MARKET, Albany Dock,

Have for ſale, wholeſale and retail, reaſonably, A large Aſſortment of Ironmongry and Cuttlery; alſo, The *following Holland, goods*, &c.

ALUM
Brimſtone
Copperas
Chalk
Sweeds iron
Beſt refin'd ditto
Bloomery do.
German ſteel
London TC do.
Bliſter'd do.
Hoop iron
Buffalo pots
Newark do.
New England do.
New York do.
Iron tea kettles
Stew pans
Skillets
Dogs
Waggon and cart boxes
Gridles
Sad irons
Powder
Shot
Bar lead
Anvils
Vices
Beck irons
Hammers
Sledges
Mill and X cut ſaws
Albany peas
Indigo
Scale beams, large and ſmall
Frying pans
Flax hatchels, beſt ſort
Tea kettles
Very large and ſmall ſlates
Waffle irons
Garden ſhears
Mill ſaws in ſets
Spinnel
Corn fans
Straw knives
Twine
Fiddles and ſtrings
Quills
Sealing wax
India pencils
White waſh brushes
Hearth do.
Shoe do.
Weavers do.
Houſe do.
Bounders
Powder blue
Neuremburgh ſalve
Harlem oil
Oil ſtones 97—

The Sixth Year of this Advertiſement in this Country.

As thoſe Gentlemen, &c. who have employed the Adverſiſer to Repair their

WATCHES,

ARE now at no Expence for Cleanding them, he humbly requeſts they will not neglect to apply at leaſt once a Year, as it neither tends to the Repute of a London Workman, nor the Benefit of thoſe who uſe theſe Engines, to promote mending Work; it will be his endeavour to prove, Watches which are tolerably good, will perform 20 Years without Expence.——The beſt Sort of Watch Springs, enammell'd Dial Plates, to be had either of him, or any of the Merchant's who import them, at 3s. 6d. each.

Watches, new and ſecond Hand, for Sale.

JOHN SIMNET, at the Dial on Murray's Wharf, New-York. 29—

RICHARD DEANE,

DISTILLER,

TAKES this Method to return his ſincere Thanks to all his Friends and Cuſtomers for their paſt Favours, and to acquaint them, he has now ready for Sale, at his Diſtillery between the College and the North-River, in *Murray-ſtreet*, near *Vaux-Hall*,

A Quantity of neat Brandy,
Raſberry Brandy,
Cherry Brandy,
Cherry rum,
Brandy ſhrub,
Shrub of Jamaica ſpirits,
Geneva,
Spirits of Wine,
Jamaica ſpirits,
Royal Uiquebaugh,
Red ratifie,
Cinnamon water,
Clove water
Orange do.
Anniſeed do.
All-Fours,
Doctor Stevens,
Weſt-India and New-York Rum,
Madeira, and Teneriff wines, &c. &c.

The good Quality of ſaid DEANE's LIQUORS, has for ſeveral Years paſt been well experienced; but in a more particular Manner this laſt Year—as the Demands for them have exceeded his Expectations, ten fold.

☞ And ſtill he is determined, if poſſible, to make better.

. Being fully convinced by long Experience, that the ſureſt Means to acquire a ſpeedy Sale of the above *Articles*, is to make them of full Quality, at a moderate Charge, (as he is determined to ſell on as reaſonable Terms as any one elſe.) and good Attendance, which, with every other Endeavour to give general Satisfaction, will be the conſtant Study of the

Publick's very obliged, and very humble Servant;

98— R. DEANE.

TO BE SOLD,

On reaſonable TERMS,

THREE *Years to come from the* 20*th of* September *next, of a Leaſe of the Foreſt of Dean Furnace, with Four Thouſand Acres of Land, a good Dwelling Houſe, Kitchen and Cellars, Store, Smith and Carpenter's Shop; four Stables, a Saw-Mill, and many Houſes for Workmen, there is Wood enough within two Miles during the Leaſe, the Ore, or Iron Mine on the Spot, without Cartage, and rais'd for two Shillings per Ton; the Diſtance to Navigation, five Miles; Water in great Plenty the driеſt Season; ſo that on theſe Conſiderations, 'tis believed by capable Judges, that Pig Iron and Caſtings, can be made at the ſaid Furnace, and brought to a Market, cheaper than any other in America. The Expence of Cartage and Freight being twelve Shillings per Ton, to New-York and Albany; to Boſton and Philadelphia, Twenty-two Shillings. With the ſaid Leaſe will be ſold, a new Pair of Bellows, the Utenſils, Moulds, Patterns, Collier's, Miner's, Smith and Carpenter's Tools, Horſes, Oxen, Waggons, Cord-Wood, &c. The Owner's frequent Indiſpoſition, and other Circumſtances, are the Occaſion of the Sale. Whoever therefore it may ſuit, may have a very Advantageous Bargain. For Particulars, inquire of Mr. John Merſhay, Merchant, New-York, or the Subſcriber, of the ſaid Furnace.*

JOHN GRIFFITHS, Jun.

The beſt Price given for

ALL SORTS OF

LINEN RAGS,

According to their Quality and Fineneſs,

By JOHN KEATING,

AT HIS

PAPER MANUFACTORY,

On the North River, or his

STORE IN NEW-YORK,

Near BURLING'S-SLIP,

Where he has for SALE

A Good aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, &c.

☞ The demand for paper in America, is of late ſo greatly increaſed, that very large ſums are continually ſent abroad for the purchaſe of it, to the great impoveriſhment of the Colonies: All the paper which is manufactured among our ſelves, is a clear ſaving, to us, of all the money that would be ſent out of the country to procure it; it is therefore hoped, that all thoſe who really wiſh to promote the intereſt of America, and of this country in particular, with which they are more cloſely connected in intereſt, will contribute their aid to the ſucceſs of the paper manufactory in this place, by a conſtant care and attention to ſave the linen rags, which every family could afford in a greater or leſs quantity, quite uſeleſs for any other purpoſe, and generally thrown away, but abſolutely neceſſary to a paper manufactory, which cannot be carried on without them.

The ſmallneſs of the value of rags in a family, is apt to make people careleſs in ſaving them, as being ſcarce worth the trouble; but ſmall as the value is, it is more than ſufficient, taking one family with another, to ſupply each with all the paper neceſſary for its uſe; And the benefit each will receive in common with the community, will be much greater than their immediate profit by the price of the rags. A certain place ſet a part in every houſe to receive them, and a little practice in ſaving them, would ſoon make it habitual to do it, and eſtabliſh this valuable manufactory upon a permanent foundation. 83—

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC,

THAT THE

UNIVERSAL STORE

OF

GERARDUS DUYCKINCK,

At the Sign of the

LOOKING-GLASS and DRUGGIST POT,

IS removed to the Dwelling-Houſe, next but one from the corner of the Old Slip, now occupied by Henry Will, Pewterer, having alſo replaced the ſign of the LOOKING GLASS and DRUGGIST POT, from thence back of his ſaid dwelling-houſe, in Little Dock-ſtreet, between the widow Duyckinck and Richard Ten Eyck, Baker being one and the ſame ſtore, running back from ſtreet to ſtreet.

He has imported from London and Briſtol, in the laſt Veſſels,

A large Aſſortment of GOODS,

Such as have not been imported to this city before, Being a curious aſſortment of valuable Goods, viz.

Looking-Glaſſes, and Sconces, Dreſſing-Glaſſes;

Pictures of all Sizes and Sorts,

Particular capital prints which coſt for engraving from one to three hundred guineas.

China and cut white Flint Glaſs,

A large and beautiful aſſortment.

ALSO,

A large Aſſortment of Drugs,

With every article connected therewith:

And alſo in thoſe ſundry branches, as

PAINTERS and LIMNERS COLOURS,
DYERS and FULLERS COLOURS,
WINDOW GLASS of all Sizes,
With COACH and PLATE GLASS.
FOUNDERS and SMELTERS ARTICLES.
JEWELLERS STONES, &c.
HATTERS TRIMMINGS.

Table Knives and Forks, a complete Aſſortment,
London and hard Metal PEWTER,

SHEET LEAD
Ditto Braſs } In Boxes,
Ditto Copper } Rolls and
Ditto Tin } Bundles.
Ditto Iron

STEEL of different Sizes and Marks.
NAILS and SHOT of all Sizes.
WRITING PAPER of all Sizes.

ALSO, an Aſſortment of

Paper Hangings, and Carpeting.

DISTILLERS ARTICLES.

SPICERY——SNUFFS.

And a Variety of other Articles for Country Stores, and the Army, too tedious to mention, which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable Terms. 6—

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, to all the Creditors of James Dunſcomb, inſolvent Debtor, confined in the Gaol of the City of New-York, being one of the Perſons named in a certain Act of the Governor, Council, and General Aſſembly, entitled, "An Act for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors within this Colony, with Reſpect to the Impriſonment of their Perſons;" that he the ſaid inſolvent Debtor has preſented his Petition, to the Worſhipful Benjamin Blagge, and George Brewerton, Jun. Eſqrs. two of the Judges of the Mayor's Court for the ſaid City; which Petition, together with his ſeveral Accounts and Inventories annexed to the ſame, are, agreeable to the Directions of the ſaid Act, filed with the Clerk of the ſaid Court, for the Inſpection of his Creditors aforeſaid; and the ſaid inſolvent Debtor, doth hereby notify his ſaid Creditors, that he intends to apply to the ſaid Judges, on Friday the twenty-ninth Day of April next, at ten o'Clock in the Forenoon of the ſame Day, at the Court-Houſe in the Gaol of the ſaid City, for his Diſcharge, agreeable to the Directions of the ſaid Act.

New-York, 21ſt March, 1774. 30 3

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the COFFEE-HOUSE;

Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertiſements of no more Length than Breadth, are inſerted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after; and larger Advertiſements in the ſame Proportion.